TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, in this evening before six o'clock.

True and False Financial Policy. In accordance with the policy of favoring the national banks which the Administration has followed from the beginning, it is now announced that no more bonds will be called during the current fiscal year. With an overflowing Treasury the nation will continue to pay interest upon nearly \$20,000,000 of 3 per cents, which might be cancelled at once, and this interest will go into the coffers of the banks, which have deposited the bonds as security for circulating notes for 90 per cent, of their per value, and are lending out the money at the rate of from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum.

It is further semi-officially given out that, rather than use the constantly increasing national surplus in purchasing bonds not yet due, the Secretary of the Treasury will deposit a portion of it in certain selected national banks; and one inducement for the organization of Mr. Manning's new Western National Bank is said to be the expectation that it will be a large recipient of this public money, for which it will pay no interest.

Of the technical authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make such a disposition of the surplus there is no doubt. Section 35 of the National Bank act empowers him to designate any national bank as a depositary of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations and with such security as may be satisfactory to him. He cannot draw money out of the Treasury and put it into these banks, but he may turn into them the whole stream of internal revenue and other public receipts, except customs. and leave it with them as long as he pleases. Such an operation might relieve the financial stringency which would otherwise result

were lending out an equal number of its millions at profitable rates of interest? The only right way to dispose of the surplus until Congress acts on the question, is to pay off the bonds on any terms not exeding par and interest to maturity.

from the accumulation of money in the Trensury, but how would the people like to

go on paying interest on millions of dollars

of the public debt while a few favored banks

### Was This What Happened?

The interview on Saturday at the Hoffman House between Governor HILL and President CLEVELAND'S Private Secretary, Col DANIEL S. LAMONT, has occasioned a great deal of speculation and some gossip.

The two newspapers of this town which are now most actively engaged in promoting Mr. CLEVELAND's chances for a second term. seem to have the fullest information concerning the mysterious conference. We refer to our earnest and honest Democratic contemporary, the New York Times, and our sagacious and consistent Democratic con-temporary, the New York Herald.

According to the information obtained by the Times and the Herald, Col. LAMONT did not come from Washington, as has been supposed, to purchase lingerie for the White House, or to enlist Governor HILL in the Mugwump ranks, but to present the claims of a certain gentleman of Cortland county for appointment as Justice of the Suprem Court to succeed Judge MURRAY.

We almost feel ourselves authorized to say that the Times and the Herald are very near the truth of the matter; and that what bannened at the Hoffman House conference between the Governor and the President's clever missionary was substantially this:

Governor HILL: Am I to understand, Colonel, that you place your request for the appointment of this gentleman on personal or on political grounds?

Col. LAMONT: Partly personal, partly political. The appointment would, of course, be very gratifying to me, and I may perhaps add that it would be in the highest degree orv in a certain other oua

Governor HILL: Hum! Then I am to consider Mr. --- as the Administration's candidate for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the Sixth judicial district?

Col. LAMONT: I should hardly put it that way, Governor, but you know there are some things that may be understood without being expressly said

Governor HILL: You are quite sure, then, that Mr. \_\_\_\_, Assistant Secretary Max-NARD's candidate for the office, has not the support of the White House? Col. LAMONT: Did MAYNABD tell you that?

Governor HILL: I have not said so I am merely anxious to ascertain beyond the possibility of a doubt which of these two gentlemen is really the candidate of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration.

Col. LAMONT: And then, Governor? Governor HILL: And then, Colonel, I shall be in a position to rebuke emphatically the assumption that the selection of a high judicial officer of New York State is to be dictated by personal and political considerations; or that pernicious interference from Washington can weigh at all with my Administration in an appointment which ought to rest, and which shall rest, on fitness alone, Go back and tell the President that public of-

### fice is a public trust! Lord Lansdowne's Predicament.

The Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada has placed himself, or has allowed Mr. TRENCH, his land agent in Ireland, to place him in an unenviable position. cannot persist in an unyielding attitude toward his Irish tenantry without exposing himself to unpleasant demonstrations of disapproval and aversion on the part of Irish Canadians and their sympathizing fellow citizens. On the other hand, to make concessions at this late hour would seem tantamount to a confession that what Lord LANSDOWNE had refused to the claims of equity and pity, could be wrung from him by the news that the great Irish editor and orator, Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, is on his way across the ocean to tell the people of Canada the truth.

What has Lord LANSDOWNE done, and why does Mr. O'BRIEN deem it of prime importance that the facts should be understood in Canada? The Viceroy's land agent has driven from their homes hundreds of poor tenants on the estate of Luggacurran. and Lord LANSDOWNE is said to be encouraged in the work of merciless eviction by the strangely mistaken utterances of certain Canadian citizens of Irish de scent. It may be that these persons never used the words ascribed to them; that they have said nothing fairly construable into approval of the Viceroy's treatment of his tenantry, or into reprobation of Mr. O'BRIEN's purpose to arraign Lord Lansbowneat the bar of Canadian opinion. It may also conectvably have been a mere coincidence that the Vicercy's refusal to sanction abate ments of rent which had been accepted by his representative, should have prompt-

Mr. O'BRIEN's Intentions by some conspicuous Irish Canadians. In that event Lord LANSDOWNE can easily free himself from moral responsibility for the act of his agent by a timely assent to the terms of agreement which his tenants have proposed, and which are more profitable to the landlord than those obtainable on neighboring estates. It is true that for the Viceroy to own himself in the wrong and to accept the reasonable offer from his tenantrynot because of its intrinsic justice, but because Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN has left Queens town for Canada—may seem humiliating. But humiliation self-inflicted is not the most

grievous form of abasement. We suspect that Lord LANSDOWNE has been HI counselled in this matter, and that the Orangemen and landlords are as willing to make a scapegoat and victim of him as ARTEMUS WARD WAS to send his wife's relations to the war. We advise the Viceroy to agree quickly with his adversary while he is in the way with him, or, in other words, before Mr. O'ERIEN arrives. We advise him, above all, to offer no obstruction to the public meetings which have been called at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa, and not to suffer the threatened arrest of Mr. O'BRIEN to be made. Lord LANSDOWNE has already committed blunders enough in the Luggacurran business, but any attempt to interfere with the right of public meeting and free speech in liberty-loving Canada would be the capsheaf of folly.

Dr. McGlynn and the Catholic Church. The position of the Rev. Dr. MoGLYNN with reference to the Roman Catholic Church is something very extraordinary. Indeed, we do not remember the like of it in all eccle-

siastical history. He has not gone outside of the Church to attack its doctrines or assail what he regards as its errors; and he therefore cannot be classed with GAVAZZI and HYACINTHE, both of whom sank into obscurity soon after their rebellion. He merely persists in proclaiming doctrines with reference to the ownership of land which are condemned by Archbishop Corrigan as false and heretical, but which he contends he is free to hold as private opinions that are removed from the authoritative and dogmatic teaching of the Church. At the same time, he takes pains to declare emphatically in all of his public addresses that he is still a good Catholic and will live and die a Catholic, that he continues to be and will ever be a pricet, and that the only reason why he does not preach in a Catholic pulpit and say mass at a Catholic altar is that "they won't let " him, and "somebody has made a mistake."

Nor can it be denied that great numbers of Catholics and some Catholic priests ardently sympathize with Dr. McGLYNN's opinions and justify the course he is pursuing toward his ecclesiastical superiors. His audiences at the Academy of Music a few weeks ago, at Chickering Hall on Sunday night, and wherever he has spoken since his removal from St. Stephen's, have manifestly been largely, if not chiefly, composed of Catholics; and women of the Church zealous in their devotion to its faith and obedience to its forms

have been especially numerous. If it were possible to take a census of the sentiments of the Catholic workingmen and working women in this and the neighboring communities, very likely the majority would be found on the side of Dr. McGLYNN in his contest with Archbishop Corrigan, whose name was received at Chickering Hall with prolonged hisses from an audience largely composed of Catholics, while the name of Col. INGERSOLL, infidel as he is, was greeted with cheers. They may not care very much for HENRY GEORGE's land theory, but they love Dr. McGLYNN as a priest of the Church who seems to them to be under discipline because of his devotion to the interests of the poor. They are both Catholics and partisans of Dr. McGLYNN.

Now, what is to be the outcome of all this? At the moment it certainly looks as if it would be serious if the Church undertook to proceed to extremes in dealing with a priest who has so strong a hold on the sympathies of the very people who have been among its faithful adherents. But the history of the Roman Catholic Church in all recent times shows that it knows how to meet such an emergency with prudence and wisdom.

### An Unexpected Recruit.

The facts of the day require us to report that there is one gentleman in Illinois unquestionably and irretrievably in favor of the renomination of the Hon. GROVER CLEVE-LAND for President of the United States. and that the Hon. DAVID LITTLER, a Republican member of the Illinois House of Representatives, is the man. He has practically put himself on record to that effect, the occasion of his announcement being his farewell address to his colleagues of the Logislature in reply to their complimentary resolution upon his withdrawal to another field of duty. Mr. LITTLEB was recently appointed by President CLEVELAND as a Commissioner to examine the accounts of the Pacific railroads at a salary of \$9,000 a year.

His appreciation of this event was cordial. 'I feel it due to myself," he declared in his valedictory address, "to say that the President by this appointment has placed me under personal obligations, as I regard my selection from among the prominent men of this State as a personal compliment of which any man has a right to feel proud."

While making this frank confession of obligation, the new Commissioner indulged in a very warm culogy of his benefactor as a public officer, but he made no suggestion that thereby the obligation was absolved. It evidently exists still. More talk, however laudatory, cannot make the accounts even, at least in Mr. LITTLER's feelings. He must do something practical or the obligation will

be perpetual. The only thing Mr. LITTLER can do for Mr. CLEVELAND in order to work out this personal obligation will be to help him to an office in return. The only office the latter gentleman can reasonably accept in the near future being the Presidency for a second term, we may expect to see the grateful Commissioner soon working away with as much exposed energy as the spirit of the law against pernicious activity will permit, trying to set up the Illinois delegation (Demo

cratic) in Mr. CLEVELAND's favor. One remark indicates that Commissioner LITTLER entertains high hopes of ultimately getting square with his benefactor. As reported by the Chicago Tribune, he said that nothing could beat Mr. CLEVELAND in 1888 but " his Democracy."

### Music and Beer.

President BEEKMAN said yesterday in his letter to THE SUN that he was in favor of a bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. CANTOR, giving the Mayor power to grant special musical licenses to such beer saloons as he thought best. Having wiped out all combination sales, good or bad, of beer and music, the proposition is to permit some of them to be reestablished according to the judgment of the municipal head

This plan would no doubt make the situation less oppressive than it is now, but it is representative, should have prompt-followed the alleged censure of the sale of music and beer is wrong and

should be repealed. When that is done, and lager flows contiguous with the stream of harmony, the Mayor can take such means for suppressing objectionable places as the law allows; and if they are not sufficient for

the purpose they should be made so. Suppressing one man's liberties is not good way to regulate another man's vices.

We have heard it said that in politice Queens county is as bad as any other county in the State, and the exposure of District Attor-Why doesn't Queens brace up and purge herself?

In my farewell address to the Jefferson Association of York I stated my position then and I will say now that the Democratic party must win on Fresident CLEVELAND'S record of not at all. He can be renominated if he chooses, and I think he will be, and will be resected.—Chausery F. Black.

Has Mr. BLACK bidden farewell to the Jeffersonian Association? That is bad news.

A Western Congressman threatens to in troduce a bill upon the assembling of the Fif-tieth Congress to prohibit the waste of natural gas. Is there anything else anybody would like Congress to do?

Forty pairs of carrier pigeons have just been sent to the French Congo region, and the experiment will be tried of utilizing these birds to expedite communications among Dz Braz-za's stations along the Ogowe, Alima, and other rivers. These stations are usually not more than fifty miles apart, and the hope is entertained that the birds may be made valuable ad-

unets to the postal service.
Some of the most remarkable of recent inventions are now rapidly introduced into the depths of Africa. The plant is preparing for a long distance telephone line along the Congo. The natives are noted for garrulity congo. The natives are noted for garruity and ought to become good patrons of an invention that so greatly enlarges the opportunities for goasip. Bishop Taylon's steamboat has by this time nearly reached the Congo, and with it the electric light will make its advent on the river, turning night into day wherever it goes. STANLEY carries a MAXIM repeating gun to encourage a respectful and inoffensive demeanor on the part of any ill-tempered people he may meet. DE BRAZZA has high hopes that his portable bridges will enable him to rise superior to treacherous fords or clumsy ferries.

All these things will painfully befuddle the

native medicine men, who make amusing at tempts to explain to their people with what special magic each new wonder the white man introduces is endowed.

An increased emigration from this Puritanic town to Hoboken of a Sunday is one of the results of the increasing areas of unsatisfled thirst. Coney Island, too, will reap bene-fits from the wise Sunday excise laws. A man may not be able to get a Sunday drink at his hotel in town, but the streams of alcohol will flow on freely at the summer resorts. Thus does the country prosper at the city's expense

SCHNAEBELES, OF SCHNAEBELE, OF SCHNAE-BELE, or SCHNAEBEL is an incident we part from without regret. His is too uncertain name to become famous. They are going to retire the old chap, and we advise him to retire his name at the same time. There may be those who love it, but it isn't pretty.

### An Idea for 1888.

For President: DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York. For Vice-President: J. PROCTOR KNOTT of Kentucky. For Governor of New York:

CHARLES C. B. WALKER of Chemung. Platform: The best government is that which governs

### THE DEPEW BOOM.

A Republican Journal Gives it a Boost.

Any observer of events and the printed thought of this great country at the present time ought to be struck with the undeniable drift of things.

There has got to be a very decided change in sentiment, a recreation of all public disposition and inclination, or Chauncey M. Depew will be the next President of these United States, without trying to be.

will be the next President of these United States, without trying to be.

There is no man in this country who has a greater hold on popular affection.

There is none who has a clearer hoad, a nobler heart, or a purer conscience.

What a change in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad since his day! Passengers are not compelled to stand up in antiquated cattle cars now, and see "the public bed—" written on floor, ends, sides, and ceiling, whichever way they look. Comfortable seats in decent cars are now the privilege of all. seats in decent cars are now the privilege of all.
And there is a sunny temperament, clean-cut
virtue, and noble trait of mind and soul about
Depew that has taken a wonderful grip on the
public heart.
Cleveland had a majority in New York State
for Governor of 200,000, and less than 1,200 for
President.

President.

Chauncey M. Depew, as a candidate for Governor in New York State, with the present sentiment toward him, would have 200,000; as a candidate for President the vote would pe practically unanimous.

### CHOLERA IN CHILL

Nearly 8,000 Victims in Santiage-The Epidemie Nearly Over.

LIMA. April 1 .- The reports from Chili regarding the cholers are very encouraging. The number of deaths at Santiago de Chill and alparaiso were decreasing, only six having taken place in both cities within twenty-four hours. Fourteen new cases had appeared. Free communication is restored between the capital and the port, and the steamers now sail regularity on their trips along the southern coast of Chili without detention or delay, and it is probable that within a fortnight the dreadful vi-itant will have disappeared.

Up to yesterday 2.873 persons have fallen victims to the epidemic in Santiago de Chili alone, but the number of those who have recovered from the disease is not given. The Board of Health proposes to exclude from the Peruvian ports vessels arriving from Chilian waters for sixty days after the epidemic has been officially declared at an end.

The health of Lima and Chilso is excellent. Flour if beginning to run short, and the loaves of bread are about half their former size, but the cargo of wheat and flour ordered from San Francisco should arrive within a fortnight, and the nunicipality will then commence baking on a large scale. taken place in both cities within twenty-four

### George and McGlynn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pub. iic, doubtiess, has had enough of the McGlynn case; how-ever, I offer these thoughts:

I. Dr. McGlynn has not an original idea for the benefit of mankind. He takes a theory from George, who

has not proved his theory.

II. McG. calls George "christlike." but where in our Lord's teachings did the denounce private property in

III. These worthies have started an Anti-Poverty So-III. These worthles have started an Anti-roverty no-ciety, but our Lord included peverty in the economy of the world as constituted. "The poor you have always with you." He blessed poverty. Reason and experi-ence dictate that if some people, and indeed many, were endowed with riches, or even comforts, they would not maintain them There are many Esaus as well as Jacobs. Improvidence and imprudence on the part of mankind are fatal to the George theory.

IV. George is leading McG. around like a man with a bear, and they call the performance a crusade. Mc(),'s expression of humility before an audience would better become him before his Archbishop. Obedience is the est of true humility. BARRYTOWN, April 29.

### The Delaware and Hudson Management.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUK-Sir:-The criticism of the management of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company in Tux Sox of April 28 having drawn a note endorsing the scientific attainments of the man-agers, I enclose the following item from the Waterford Advertiser of April 22, which attests indirectly to the

Advertiser of April 29, which attests indirectly to the justness of the first article:

No trains have passed over the Cohoes bridge of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad since the high water put in its appearance a few weeks since should the mood continue longer it will further endanger the bridge. It is very much recreated that more attention was not given this aubject during the low water last year, when public attention was called to it through the papers. As an additional commentary on Tuz Son's article I will mention that Mr. C. D. Hammond, superintendent of the northern division of the company's railroads, resides at Klingerland a some seven miles from Albany

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Assembly this even-ing considered Mr. Cantor's bill to allow bicycles and tricycles the same privileges on the roads of Central Park as horses and carriages have. The bill was accompanied by a petition from 12,000 wheelmen. The bill calls bicycles "machines operated by manumotive or pedomotive," and defines them to be earriages, henceforth within the mean-ing of the Revised Statutes. Mr. Shea wanted the parks excepted, as the bicycles scared horses and interfered with driving. Mr. Pratt came to the defence of the bicycle, and said that he never owned a bicycle in his life, but believed they were good things. A horse that couldn't be driven alongside of a bicycle should be sold to a man who could the Senate passes it and the Governor signs it, the bicycle clubs can have free travel through Central Park. Senator Rellly's Tammany Hall Tax Corpora-

the Senate passes it and the Governor signs it, the bleycle clubs can have free travel through Central Park.

Senator Reilly's Tammany Hall Tax Corporation but came up in the Senate as a special order. The bill makes corporations return their cash investment and their net income. Where the net income amounts to over ten per cent. It must be paid over to the State treasury. The object of the bill is not so much to bring revenue to the State as to increase the wages and better the condition of workingmen. If companies could not earn more than ten per cent, they would pay the surplus to their employees. The bill is one of the series prepared by Tammany Hail to satisfy the demands of the laboring people. It is a concession to their willingness to accede to their wishes. Senator heally delivered the carciul argument which he had pressred in favor of the bill. There are ninety corporations now making over 10 per cent, and some of them make as much as 50 and 100 per cent. This is owing to the valuable franchises they get from the State, and for which they pay nothing. Without further debate, after hearing the argument of Senator Heilly, the bill was ordered to a third reading, it is expected that after the hearing to-morrow afternoon, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, the committee will vote to report it favorably. A majority of the committee have said, personally, that they are in favor of the bill. A vote may also be taken in committee are good.

The Hogeboom bill, to allow railroads to charge an extra rate of fare to passengers who do not buy tickets before getting on the cars, was defeated—49 to 20.

Gov. Hill has vetoed Mr. Hagan's bill to pave East Nineteenth street, saying that there was no reason for a special bill for Nineteenth street, and the cost of paving the street should be alloted as usual.

Mr. Blaker's bill to equalize the value of the policies of insolvent insurance companies passed the Assembly. Mr. Hill gave notice that he would call up his Weekly Wages bill omorrow and ask for a call of the

### THE UNOCCUPIED GOVERNMENT LANDS. Shall the Indian Territory be Thrown Open

It would appear from the number of printed circulars sent to Eastern Congressmen from Western commercial bodies asking how they stand on the question of opening that part of the Indian Territory now unoccupied by Indian nations or tribes, that the inquiries are either the direct result of the real estate boom in the West or that they presage a controversy over the subject in the fiftieth Congress. All the New York and Brooklyn Congressmen have received circulars from the Board Trade of the city of Caldwell, Kan.

They are signed J. W. Ross, President, and J. P. Love, Secretary. The two principal questions propounded are:

uons propounded are:
Do you favor the opening for settlement by American citizens of that part of the Indian Territory now unucupled by Indian nations or cribes!
In your opinion, will Congress at its next session take action looking to the opening of these unoccupied lands!
Congressman S. V. White on Saturday sont this letter in reply:
Your letter has the contract of the congress of the congress

Congressman B, V. White on Saturday sont this letter in reply:

Your letter has the appearance of being a circu'ar letter, probably sent to all members of the Fiftieth ion gress, and inspired by the interest which you reel in the question by reason of your vicinage to that territory, and if a letter now will aid you or your Board of Trade in your canwass of the Indian Territory question I will cheerfully define my position.

Referring, then, to your first question. I would say that I am in avor, first of all, of indexity on the part of our Government to the letter and spirit of our treaty obligations with the Indiana.

The "Ameri an citizen" has a large domain over which he aiready has the right to extend his operations. The indian has as very limited frea which he can call his own. I sm not advised whether there is a part of the Territory which has not been swarded to any tribe. If it has all been meted out, then, of course, my last statement fully covers your inquiry. But even if a portion is still held ourside of any reservation for any whole, and in the later much minds the allotted as way to riginal possessors of our territory, especially as the process of driving them from their houses in the organical process of driving them from their houses in the organical process of driving them from their houses in the organical process.

### GOSSIP PROM ALBANY.

Assemblyman McEvoy of Herkimer, Senator Miller's home county, has changed the cut of his beard to lack like ax-President Arthur. He came to Albany with a full beard, but he has cut a wide swath over his chin. eaving the monstache and drooping side whiskers. If they had gray in them the resemblance would be greatly

The noble Assemblyman from Staten Island has settled a dispute over his middle name by announcing that it is Augustus, not Albert. The full name is Edward Augus

Lieut.-Gov. Jones has improved in health and appear ance since the disturbance caused by the Republican Senators. His cheeks are ruddler an i his eyes brighter. A fight agrees with him. It makes him look twenty-six years younger.

Owing to the frequent sections of the Assembly, Speaker James William Husted has stopped his early morning horseback rides. The Speaker rides well. He holds on with his knees, and there is no use of the horse trying to throw him. Chairman McCarthy of the a-semply Committee on Cities rides occasionally. He likes a trotting horse, while Gen. Husted rather incline toward a gallop. Two of the Judges of the Court of Ap-peals are among the best horsemen in Albany. None o the Senators rides regularly. Nost of them are too far and out of condition to sit well in a saddle. Gen Parke of Albany rides occasionally, but he is more of a General than a Senator.

It was amusing during the debate on the Vodder Liquor Tax bill to see a Senator decry the evils of the liquor trame and express his hope on the floor of the Senate that every drop of rum might soon be banished. and then go into the Capitol cubby hole and banish sev eral dro; s of the stuff.

### The World's Racquet Championship.

Details of the first struggle for the racquet championship came in yesterday's Ancish mails, and it was found that Joseph Gray, champion, beat Peter Latham at Rugby on April 20 by four games to three after a very severe contest. Gray, who beat Boakes of Canada in the court of the New York Racquet Club three years ago, is 37 years old, and Latham is 22. The score of this match by games was:

The terms of the match provide for two contests to be decided in case of each man winning the same num-ber of games by the majority of the total area. (in the second trial at Manchester on April 30 Latham, as reported by cable in Tue Sex on Sunday lost, won fou straight games and the match with 130 aces to

## Count Tolatol Wickes to Enslave the Russians.

Count Tolated Wicheste Enclave the Russians. From the Lendon Italy News.

The project which Count Tolated some days ago presented in the touncil of the Empire, and aiming at resistablemms as we not of servitude for the Euresian peasants, has produced a deportable impression. People here unders and the importance of this project, and fo usee the dangers which must ensue. By this scheme to the control of the Euresian transition of the project and for use the dangers which must ensue. By this scheme distribution is the project and for several point of the properties of the peasants with a project the necessity of subjugating the peasants who begin to feel themselves human beings. He is pleased at playing this part, and the ared in April 1882, a short time before he was appointed Minister of the interior. My name will be smitclent to strike he revolutionary element with terror. name with be sufficient to atrike he revolutionary ele-ment with terror."

I had occasion to day to speak with several members of the Council. They declared that the peasants would be driven to violence by the new law. "The Statistan," one of these high functionaries added. have not yet succeeded in exciting harred between the different classes of Russian society. tour Toulou will succeed." I leare from the same source that the scheme will be re-jected by an overwise ming majority. It is supposed that only four members of the Council will vote for ti-the formad Duke Vladimir. N. Pobedonousad (President of the Holy Synod), Count She valou (formerly Ambasa-dor in London), and Count Touto himself. But it is feared the Cast, nevertheless, will senction the law

and the citizens there frequently winness train detain and the citizens there frequently winness train detain and one or two minutes, while Mr. Hammond walks at a moderate pace from his residence to take the cars for Albany. He may preach punctuality to his subordinates, but does not enforce it by example at his own station.

Beautoda brunes, April 30. Quasicana.

Beautoda brunes, April 30. Quasicana. Did Not Mann t Refect on Mr. Lanterbach

### LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Discussing the story in Tus Sun the other day as to how Abram & Hewitz carned his first money, an old Cadfornian said: "I was talking with Senator Stanford on that subject recently and asked him how he earned his first dollar. The Senator smiled and replied: 'I remember it just as well as if it had occurred yesterday, and I do not think there has ever been an event in my life that said it will be so much gratification. I was a farmer's con.' he continued, 'and I tived on my father's farm is the Mohawk Valley, between Albany and schenectady, on what was then known as the Consaul road. There were three brothers of us. The eldest was 9 years of ags, the youngest was 4 and I was the year years of age, the youngest was 4 and I was the middle one about 8 years old at the time. My father was a contractor, and was abeent from home a good deal of the time. Baving the place in charge of the gardeal of the time, leaving the place in charge of the par-dener, who went to the market at Schenectady twice a week with a wagen load of vegetables to sell at the mar-ket. One day my brothers and myse f gathered a tot of horseradish in the garden, washed it cisan, and sent it to market with the rest of the vegetables. When he came home at night the gardener handed us six York shillings, which was the profit of our produce, and we divided it eventy, each of us having two shillings. That divided it eventy, each of us having two shiftings. That was the first money is ver earned, and I never see a boy trying to earn a few pennies without feeling a renewed gratification at my success in that endeavor. My next financial endeavor, 'continued the heastor, 'was in the following winter, perhaps it was the second winter after, I don't recollect certainty but it was in 1831 or 1832. We boys were in the habit of gathering a store of chestnuts every fall and putting them in the garret for winters dee. We managed that year to get together about five bushels, and that year thesimus were very scarce. One day our lefted man the garret for winter's fee. We managed that year to get together about five bushels, and that year chesimuts were very scarce. One day our bired man came home from market and told as a bit of goesip that electruits were worth 60 a bushel in market. We salked the matter over and concluded that they were too expensive for our use, so the next time the grandner went to town we put what we had suthered in grain bags and sent them in by bins. He sold them for 65 a bushel and brought us home \$20, which you perhaps, can understand was a large sum of money for boys of our age in those days when grown men were working for two shillings a day. It was the most sue cessful apeculation of my life. Until I went to Albany to study law, in 1866, when I was 22 years of age, I attended the country schools and picked up the rediments of an education in them, being fortunate in having most excellent teachers. In the summer I worked on the farm and at times assisted my father in his contracts, scaling a little of the world around me. One winter, when I was about 18 years old and a stoot, vigorous boy, my father bought a lot of woodland, and told me that if I would cut the timber off I might have the proceeds. I went at work with a will, and out 2000 cords that winter—not alone, but with the assist. and told me that if I would cut the timber off I might have the proceeds. I went at work with a will, and cut 1,000 cords that winter—not alone, but with the assistance of some men I bired. When the wood was cut I hauled it to twyn and sold it to the Mohawk and Hudson River Railroad, now a part of the New York Central system. I made a profit of a dollar a cord on the transaction, and found myself the dollar a cord on the transaction, and found myself the possessor of \$2,000. It was a big job for a boy of my agabat i got through with it without the slightest difficulty, and was naturally proud of my achievement. After fluishing my law studies in the office of Wheaton. Dollitle & Hadley in Albany, continued the Senator, and being admitted to the bar, I got the Western fever, and started with another young man to the action. being admitted to the bar, I got the Western fever, and started with another young man to the northern part of Wiscousin, where I settled down to the practice of law. I was not very successful, and while waiting for the clients used to write on political and other subjects, and took a great interest in the village debating society and local politics. My writings were so much praised that I got a notion that I was cut out for a journalist instead of a lawyer, and there being no nawages within mean mileyer. there being no newspaper within many miles of us sev e al of my fellow townsmen who were similarly in-clined joined with me in organizing a company for the purpose of publishing a paper. I was to furnish most of the capital and to have charge of the enterprise. I had a very narrow escape from becoming an editor. But no man ever had a greater respect for the power and the industrial of the organization of the capital. man ever had a greater respect for the power and the influence of the press as an educator and a moral engine than I. Well, we learned that there was a press and an outfit of type for sale in Milwaukee, which could be had for \$700. We raised the money to buy it, and I started for Milwaukee in a wagon money to buy it, and I started for Milwankee in a wagon to fetch it home. It was a long and tedous rida, and you may imagine my disappolatment upon my arrival at my destination, to find that the press and outfit had been sold a few days before, and that there was not another to be had short of Ngw York. The appense of sending for one and paying the fraight, for transportation was not the property of the propert sending for one and paying the freight, for transporta-tion was very expensive in those day, put such a luxury beyond our reach and the enterprise was abandoned. I went back to the law, but soon after had another mistorium. The building in which I had my office burned, and with it all my law books and worldly possessions. I was almost hopeless then, and sindly accepted an invitation from my brothers to join them in California, where they had been engaged in business for several years and were very successful. This was in 1852, four years after the dis-covery of gold on the facific slope, and, packing up the few things I had left, I set out overtand to the Golconda.

the last of our domain which might be allotted to the original possessors of our territory, especially as the process of driving them from their houses in the organized Territories has not heen finished and the country may yet need some place in which to locate them when such expulseo is completed.

I trust that the sentiments of yourselves and your floarl of Trade ma harm-nine with mine but if they should not beg you not to class me among humanitarian "granks" who would deprécate the rescue of this country from savagery, and the giving it to civilization. Such are not my views but I hold that we, the strong, having wres ed the country from the weak owe it alike to them and to ourselves to treat them with kindness, with magmaninity, and above all with fidelity, and I hold further that it is a poor encomium upon our civilization, if we, the sixty millions, cannot elevate and aducate that three hundred thousand.

As to your second question, I have no idea whatever what action Congress may take. dertook to pull him off the bales. In doing so he dropped Brockett on the deck and broke his shoulder. The mate of the boat is alleged to have then said. " All such me as you ought to be killed. You foreigners are se stingy gained the above verdict. The company carried it from court to court until it finally reached this one, alleging disobedience of rules on the plaintiffs part, and resistance to the company's servants. The judgmen now reaches the sum of \$6.082.34.

The reports that the Administration had determined to break friendly relatious with Mr. Randall are shown by to-day's appointment of a Pension Agent at Pittaburgh to be without foundation. Mr. Randall's candidate. William H. Barclay, was selecte in preference to other strong competitors and Mr. Randall's hold on the situa-tion in western Pennsylvania is thereby strengthened. The only Pennsylvania appointment of importance that has been made in opposition to Mr. Randall's recommendation was that of a Poetmas er for Harrisburg.

The Prohistoric Statue from Easter Island. WASHINGTON. May 2.-The United States steamship Galena, bearing the prehistoric statue se is now awaiting a favorable tide to reach the Navy Yard. Commander thester came on to the city this moraing and notified the officers of the smithsonian in-stitution of the arrival of the statue, which is reported to be in excellent condition.

Surveyor Wyatt's Ecmoval Approved. Washington, May 2.-Secretary Pairchild this aftermon approved the action of Surveyor Beattle at New York in removing Deputy Surveyor John M. Wyatt. The Secretary Investigated the case and astin-fied himself of the Justice of the Surveyor's action.

### The Year of Jubilee. Fifty years of statues of Prince Albert, Fifty years of India shawls as presents, Pifty years of money in the bank, ch! Give me a pennyl

Pifty years of whitehalt down at Greenwich, Pifty years of pudding at the Cheshire. Fifty years of punch down at the Three Tune; Give me a penny! Fifty years of straight accumulat

Fifty years of levies at St. James's. Fifty years of John Brown's beatification. Give me a penny! Fifty years of making knights of rich men, Fifty years of silly Highland journals. Give me a penny

Give me a penny. weavers of Spitalfields. Give me a penny, bakers of Whitechapel, Give me a penny, poor folk of Saveu Diala, Give me a penny!

I'm not so rich but you can be poorer. Say, have you read the Life of Prince Albert? Poor as you are, you are not so poor you can't Give me a penny. Give me a penny for this season of jubiles. Beatles and vestrymen, take up collections

Fimes and rest of the press, please slaver, and Give me a penny! Glorious, glorious year of the jubilee! Blessed, most blessed annals of Vic Happy old England happy old Ireland. Give me a penny!

You might to be glad and be willing to pay for it. Happy old En landers, happy free trishmen. Loyal true subjects that believe in coercion, Give me a penny!

Hall, and all hall to the Birmingham Ratter, Hall, and all hall to the giery of Hatfield. Confusion to the Hawar, on a man, who will not Give me a penny! e, jublice, jublice, jublice, lit her up. hit her up. boys, for the jubiles! I um the friend of thrift and a bank account— Give me a penny!

THE SHAMROCK AFLOAT.

Mr. J. R. Maxwell's New Racing Sloop Fits

The yachting season of 1887 was opened yesterday with the launching at Bay Ridge of Mr. J. R. Maxwell's new racing sloop. If one may judge by the number of spectators pres-ent the interest of the general public in yachtng this season will exceed that of last year. for the sandy bluff to the north of the yard was covered with gentlemen and ladies, not many of whom seemed to have a very extensive knowledge of ship matters, while the shipyard The crowd was quite as large as the one that watched the Atlantic, the pride of Bay Ridge. as she gracefully slid from the ways in the same yard last year. A good many people found ocea-ion to look at Mr. T. C. Ward's new little 28-foot sloop Frolic at one of the piers. and to say a good word for her after the examination. They also looked over the Bertie, which, with a nondescript keel sloop, was on the ways getting her skin planed and painted Meantime the workmen were driving wedges under the chains that bound the timber cradle together under the bottom of the new sloop and others under the supports that transferred the weight of the new boat from the keel blocks to the cradle. It was getting late when Mr. Maxwell himself arrived, for he had been detained by business, and he found half a hundred people on the deck of his boat waiting for him and the foreman of the yard down under her culwater giving the final orders. He walked around her for a last look at her hefore climbing on the deck, and a very fine ship she was to look at. Yachtsmen said she had a Phili Elsworth bow and a Puritan stern, and whether that was true or not she didn't have a line in her hull that any one could find fault with Her after lines are remarkably sharn. Her bilge is high and her beam just right to give her the necessary power. So far as any one could see in her lines she will be the fastest boat of her length that ever sailed these waters. The bowspri: was already in place, while mast and boom lay on the ground alongside. The green flag of Ireland floated above her cutwater, and a long string of buning was stretched over a jury mast. The tide was already dropping when Mr. Maxwell olimbed on deck, and then at 3:35 o'clock the chocks that held the cradle were knocked out, and, with faint creakings of the wars that were soon drowned by cheers, she slid with increasing speed toward the water. The rudder turned a slivery feather from the green water of the slip, the cradle sank out of sight, and in a moment the beautiful hull was floating gracefully away between the long rows of shouting spectators on piers and martine railways. The ordinary round of applause was not enough, for when it died out some one shouted for three more and a tiger, and they were given heartly. As the boat took the water little Louise, hir. Maxwell's daughter, christened her Shamrock. There was a rush to see how the new boat would sit on the water. Not a lew remembered how high the painted water little Louise, hir. Maxwell was heartly congratulated on his superb racer, the more especially as it is from how the takes the water with the weight of the new boat from the keel blocks to the cradle. It was getting late when Mr.

Beam at water line Depth to bottom of keel Depth of hold east freeboard...

ON THE GLITTERING TANTIVY.

### The New York Ceaching Club Opens the Sea son by a Trip to Pelham and Back.

It was just ten minutes to 11 by the big nahogany clock in the office of the Hotel Brunswick yesterday morning, when the glit-tering coach "Tantivy" belonging to the New York Coaching Club drew up in front of the hotel for its first regular trip of this year to the country club house at Pelham. It was the same coach that ran last year and the year be before, but its yellow panels and dark body were resplendent with a new coat of varnish, and the four horses which drewit pranced gayly in new silver mounted barnesses. The horses wore bunches of dandelions in their head gear. The sight was a very pretty one, and an admiring crowd gathered on the sidewalk before the hotel in about a minute, and the hotel windows were thronged with guests.

The seats of the coach were occupied yeardray by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. R. W. Rives, Miss C. Wintrop, Mr. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. H. W. Carey, Mrs. Berryman, Mr. T. Howard, and Mr. Christopher R. Roberts, the guests of Mr. Woodbury, Kane. The guard was Mr. F. Cunard, Mr. Roosevelt drove on the trip out and Mr. Bronson on the trip Back. The party were all attired in gorgeous spring raiment, and they made a very picturesque group on the coach top indeed. At pracisely 11 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt cracked his whip with startling energy and the horses, after a little preliminary dancing, started off. The trip out to Pelhapp and back was wi hout unusual incident. The coach got back to the Brunswick at 51s o'clock. The coach will make daily trips hereafter, leaving the hotel at 11 A. M. were resplendent with a new coat of varnish.

In the suit of Sarah Martin against the Mayor, Ac., Judge Fedgwick dismissed the complaint on the ground that the plaintiff had falled to show con-structive notice of the alleged dangerous condition of the sidewalk. The suit was brought to recover \$10,000 the sidewalk. The suit was brought to recover \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained by plaintif falling upon mow and ice on the sidewalk in front of 2.500 Pourth avenue. The termony of the plaintif showed that he had fallen by reason of snow and ice which was in a situsity and wer condition on the morning of Jan 31, 1000, and that for several days before the accident that been showing rainting, and free-law and particularly on Jan 30, 1000.

1. J. Grant and Jacob Fromme appeared on behalf of the plaintif, and it J. Freedman, assistant to the counsel to the Corporation, appeared for the city.

### Nothing in Them. The voluminous charges made by Lawyer

Schampain against Tax Commissioners Coleman and Donnel y recently have been examined by Corporation Counsel Lacouste. who, after an exhaulties review, comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in them that calls for the Mayor to investigate the Commissioners. This will probably be the end for the present. Russell Sage a Delinquent Juror.

# of the Supreme Court yesterday morning the Clerk paused after the name of Sussell Sage, but the banker failed to respond, and the usual fine of \$100 was im-posed upon bin.

When the list of jurors was called in Part III

An Actor to Read from the Bible. George Edgar, the tragedian, will read selections from the four despets describing the life of the Santour From He theben to taxary. In the limits the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening.

Hamsenr at Work for Reavey. The Rev. William H. Ramscar of the Old Gentleman's Unsectarian Home, is trying to get toy. Hill to parson Alexander II. Reavey, who is still in the Tombe under sentence to the State prison for swinding a citent.

Little Light to Thrown Upon It by the In-"An unknown woman murdered by an unknown man" was the verilist of the Coroners jury in Rahway yestedday in the inquest on the body of the young woman whose throat was out with a penkulie and whose head was tramped into the earth in Central avenue, in the outskirts of Rahway, five weeks ago last Friday night. The inquest has thrown no light upon the crime. An important fact not before published is that knives bearing the stamp Elbon," and in every way similar to the bloody one found near the murdered woman, may be seen in nearly all the Danish immigrant bounding houses in New York Daniel Burnett Wade, a young farmer of Union, testified that Carl Wolf came to work for him direct from Count Zaleski on May 6, 1885, and left on March 16, nine days before the murder. Wolf said he was going to Texas. He had talked for a year of going there to see his cousin, who lived somewhere in central Texas. He had Farmer Wade said he never heard Wolf speak of any Anna Christine Larsen. Wolf was a good-natured square kind of a man. The only penknife he had was a white bone-handled

THE RAHWAY MYSTERY.

penknife he had was a white bone-handled knife.

The police have received another letter from Anna Christine Larsen, who is in New York, She does not give her address, but the police do not doubt that the letter is genuine. She writes that she will visit Cours Zaleski of Roselle soon and show him that she is not the dead girl. She signed her letter Anna Christine Ostberg, maiden name Larsen.

Airs, Mary K, Laoy of Rahway says, that for one year a German girl named Mary Link worked for her. It was four years ago in Philadelphia, and Mary had there two uncles in the brewery business. One of them named Tallman had his place of business in Front street. Mrs. Laoy has not seen the murdered girl. She says Mary Link's eyes were blue, her half was brown, and she had high cheek bones and a large, tapering face.

The murdered girl will be buried this afternoon at 3 o'quot. The Rev. William Alfred Gay of the First Prosbyterian Church will make an address at the grave. Ars. Agnes Space of Deckertown will be present, and will regard the body as that of her missing sister.

### BUNBRAMS

-The Benedictine Monastery of Pontida is oon to be sold at auction.

—Captain Boycott, the original Boycott, is ow the agent on the Flixton Hall estate, near Bunger,

-Another Masarin Bible will be in the market in June, when the library belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres will be dispersed under the

-An Alsatian who tattooed himself all —An Alsatian who sattooed nimself all over with "Vive la France" was imprisoned for six months when he came to be examined for admission to the German army.

—A Seabrook, N. H., man asked the select-

men to pay him & for hone killed by a dog, but they de-cided that a ben is not an animal, and that honce the

dog isw does not apply

A party of young brutes at Belleville,
Can, compelled a reformed; drankard to drink liquor
his old appetite overpowered him, he was arrested, and
died very soon after recovering from his debauch.

A well-known English lady has sent the Pope a valuable Easter egg: the shell is of ivery, lined with white satin, and the yolk is a golden case wherein is a large ruby set in diamonds, the whole being worth

-An old Irishman who has worked for years for the St. Faul Hallway Company, when he heard of Mr. Mitchell's death, is reported to have said: "An' so the old man is dead. Heaven rest his soul. If he has as much influence with St. Peter as he has with St. Pau he's all right."

—A negro cook at the Los Angeles, Cal.,

jail kept eighty-tve prisoners at bay the other day and prevented their escape. Fifteen desperate characters overpowered the jailer and got away before the cook heard the disturbance. He faced the remainder with a carving knife, which he threatened to use with all his skill on the first convict that came within his reach. -The Cumberland Presbytery of Tennes see at its recent session resolved that its members should

give their aid to every movement having for its object the suppression of intemperance; and is was further agreed that all the churches of that denomination should "take a bold stand in favor of the constitutional amendment to be voted on in September." This is a new de-parture for Presbyterianism.

—A man went to the Mayor of Crawfordsville, ind., on a recent flaturday and saked him to send him to jail to keep him from getting drunk. The Mayor

gave a starving woman a tract and nothing more, and told a lawyer afterward that he had never seen such a spirit of Christian resignation as that woman manifested in receiving the tract. Then the lawyer swore at him. I think that if there was ever a time for awaring, then it was. God would surely pardon it. If I am hungry and a fellow offers me bread and prayers. I will take the

bread and do my own praying. - An Essex man has the biggest appetite in all Massachusetts, if not in the United States. He cate vast quantities of food but all to no purpose, for he is growing weaker and thinner. Doctors have tried in vain to cure him, and once, at the advice of one of value to cure him, and once, at the advice of one of them, he abstained for fifty-two hours from eating anything. But the suffering during that period was most intense, and, finding he could stand it no longer, he started in and alse continuously for twenty-seven minutes as fast as he could boil down the food. Then he walked out into the yard, and, still feeling hungry, immediately resintered the house and repeated the operation of a few moments before. As the end of the second meal he was still hungry, but was afraid to eat any more.

—The Anna E. J. Morse of Portsmouth was

—The Anna E. J. Morse of Portsmouth was struck by fierce northeasters off New Point the other night, and skipper Lansii at once made harbor. He anchored with his sheet auchor, paying out 100 fathoms of chain. A second anchor was dropped, and 75 fathoms were given it. The schooper's tugging at her moorings parted the last chain at the hawse pipe and left Capt. Lansii to reliect that his freight money would have to a substitute to explain the loss, which amounted to about Lansii to reflect that his freight money would have to pay tribute to replace the loss, which amounted to about \$500. On Sunday morning he began heaving in his only 50:0. On sunday merning he began heaving in muchly anchor. When it came in sight hanging to one of the flukes was a chain, which proved to belong to the seventy-five fathoms lost the night before. A man was ordered over the bow, a line was made fast to the mise ing chain, and soon the lost anchor was at the or

## QUEER WRINKLES.

A Picasure Trip. She-Do you know if Mr. Lowell's trip to Europe is for business or pleasure?

If any pleasure I hear that he will spend most of his time while abroad in not reading the Chicago newspapers.

Preferred Something Eise. Bobby was inspecting the new baby for the irst time, and his dictum was as follows:

### "I s'pose it's nice mough, what there is of it," he said without enthusiasm, "but I'm sorry it ain't a par-Had so Effect. " I guess you'd better try chloroform on me."

said Tompkins in the chair, to the parber, who was teeping up a constant chatter.

Try culoroform sir!"

'es, gas doesn't seem to have any effect." A Successful Man.

# "There is a man who has done well." re-marked Robinson. "He got onto a 'pull' some years' ago, and has made lots of money out of it." "Foliation." inquired Dumiler." "No. denist "replied Robinson, who is something of a bore to his friends.

A Good Deal Worse. "What can be worse," said an exasperated husband in the middle of the night, "than a teething baby ""
"You are, John, when you have the toothache," responded his wife.

### His Future Career.

"And what do you expect to be when you grow up. Sobby." asked the minister: "a lawyer like your father?" No. Hobby replied. "Ma says I'm too much like pe to make a successful lawyer. I did think I'd be a drum major, but I guess I'll be a lion tames."